

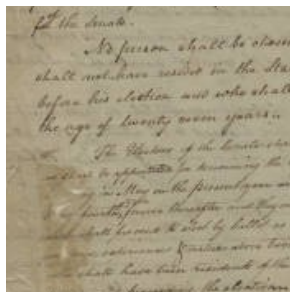


## Kentucky Social Studies Resource Guide

### Grade 2: North American Interactions

Use the suggested sources below to help teach the Kentucky strand of the KAS for Social Studies.

#### 2.C.KGO.1 Describe how Kentucky's laws change over time.



**Title:** Constitutional Convention Journal, 1788-1792

**Context:** This journal documents the discussion and debates that shaped the Kentucky Constitution of 1792.

**Questions:** How is the voting process described in the transcript on pages 83-85? Is the voting process still the same today? Why is voting important?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/MS/id/10649/rec/10>

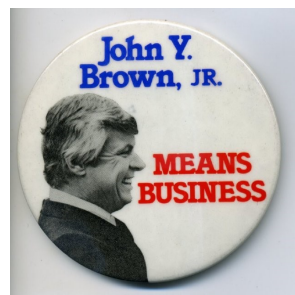


**Title:** Governor Morrow Signing the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 6 January 1920

**Context:** In this image, Kentucky Governor Edwin Morrow (1877-1935) signs the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that granted women the right to vote.

**Questions:** Why did women need a special amendment to vote? Have any other groups needed something similar? What causes voting laws to change?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Cusick/id/1418/rec/77>



**Title:** Political Button, 1979

**Context:** This is a typical political button used by John Y. Brown, Jr. when he ran for governor in 1979. Items such as buttons, bumper stickers, t-shirts, and posters are commonly used by politicians when they run for office. They often feature catchy slogans or campaign promises.

**Questions:** How do politicians change laws? How can citizens help change laws? Does political change happen fast or slow? Why?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/BD00514A-18B3-4CB1-8A68-519620435930>



**Title:** Oral History Interview #6 with Georgia Davis Powers, 2002

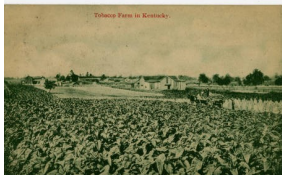
**Context:** In 1967 Powers became the first African American and the first woman elected to the Kentucky Senate. There she advocated for African Americans, women, children, the poor, and the handicapped. In this video excerpt (5:08 minutes), Powers describes how she wrote a bill regarding open housing and how she convinced other politicians to support it.

**Questions:** Why does Powers say one vote is important? What did Powers do to convince others to help change laws?

**Link:** [http://kyoralhistory.com/ohms-viewer-master/viewer.php?cachefile=2002OH05\\_06f.xml](http://kyoralhistory.com/ohms-viewer-master/viewer.php?cachefile=2002OH05_06f.xml)

## 2.E.KE.1

### Provide examples of each of the factors of production in Kentucky.



**Title:** Tobacco Farm in Kentucky

**Context:** A typical view of tobacco farm land, probably dating to the turn-of-the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Questions:** Why is land such a valuable resource? In what ways is land used to support Kentucky's economy?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Morgan/id/7140/rec/86>



**Title:** Washing Machines, Model Laundry, Frankfort, 1940s-1950s

**Context:** A man operates a multiple speed washing machine at a dry cleaners and laundry. The Model Laundry provided washing and dry cleaning services as well as climate controlled storage for fine clothing.

**Questions:** How does technology affect human labor? How did people clean clothes prior to the time of this photograph? How do they clean clothes today?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/PH/id/5378/rec/35>



**Title:** First National Bank Postcard

**Context:** A postcard, probably from the turn-of-the 20<sup>th</sup> century, features a street view of the "The Oldest National Bank in the South."

**Questions:** What is capital? Why is capital needed to start a business? Who provides capital for new businesses? Has the way businesses are funded changed over time? Give an example. What expenses do businesses have?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Morgan/id/5012/rec/16>



**Title:** Traffic Signal, ca. 1990

**Context:** This modern traffic signal owes its existence to Garrett Morgan (1877-1963), who was born in Paris, Kentucky. The inventor obtained patents for sewing machines, a safety hood that was an early model of the gas masks used in both world wars, and in 1923, the modern, 3-light traffic signal. The son of a former enslaved man, Morgan achieved professional, financial, and personal success with only an elementary education.

**Questions:** How does Morgan represent the entrepreneurial spirit? What challenges do entrepreneurs face?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/CCC92628-57A2-4AFB-88AD-417661375093>

## 2.G.KGE.1 Analyze reasons for similarities and differences in the settlement patterns of North America and Kentucky.



**Title:** A Map of the British American Plantations... , by Emanuel Bowen, 1754

**Context:** This map shows sites such as English and French forts, American Indian groups, trails, "The Falls 6 miles Long" (Louisville), and more.

**Questions:** Who was living on the land that would become Kentucky in the mid-1700s? How did the lifestyle of people there differ from that of those elsewhere in North America? Did all Kentuckians live the same way? Explain.

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Maps/id/165/rec/2>



**Title:** Road from Limestone to Frankfort in the State of Kentucky in 1795, published in 1826

**Context:** This map was created by a French traveler who surveyed the rivers, towns, commercial development, and topography of the New World.

**Questions:** Why do you think the mapmaker only depicted the geography along the roadway? How could a map like this influence where people lived, how they made their living, or how and where goods were transported?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/Maps/id/47/rec/2>



**Title:** The Swiss Colony Album Photographs of William L. Maclean, 1885

**Context:** During the 1880s the Kentucky Bureau of Immigration worked to encourage Europeans to settle in Kentucky. This photo album shows some of the immigrant colonies that were established in Laurel and Boyle Counties.

**Questions:** Why do you think the government wanted to increase immigration to Kentucky during this period? Was this a state or a national trend? What was it about Kentucky that made it attractive to European immigrants? How were/are the daily lives of immigrants and "native" Kentuckians similar and different? What is Kentucky's history of attracting non-European immigrants?

**Link:** [http://kyhistory.com/cdm/search/searchterm/Graphic8\\_Box5\\*/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1](http://kyhistory.com/cdm/search/searchterm/Graphic8_Box5*/mode/all/order/nosort/page/1)



**Title:** Train on the L&N Bridge over the Kentucky River at Ford, KY, 1920

**Context:** The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was founded on March 5, 1850. It quickly expanded from 300 to 6,000 miles of track in 13 states. It was nicknamed "the Old Reliable" for its use through the U.S. Civil War, economic depressions and other obstacles.

**Questions:** How does travel today compare to travel in the past? How did trains help increase the size of the United States? What impact did trains have on the movement of people and goods? Do trains still have this impact today? Why or why not?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/PH/id/5888/rec/34>



## 2.H.KH.1

### Explain how events in North America impacted Kentucky.



**Title:** DeSoto Meets American Indians in 1540 Diorama, ca. 1939

**Context:** This diorama, showing a meeting between explorer Hernando DeSoto and American Indians, was made by Works Progress Administration artists during the Great Depression (1930-1941). It was one of three shadow boxes created depicting American history that was used in Kentucky public schools.

**Questions:** How did European nations influence early America? How did American Indians influence Europeans? Why would artists depict this scene? Do you think this is a true interpretation of this event? Why or why not? Do students learn this history in the same way at schools today?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/A7FA9159-A297-4C23-AE21-360614093640>



**Title:** Battle of Blue Licks, by George Gray, 1938

**Context:** Blue Licks was the last battle of the Revolutionary War, fought on August 19, 1782, in northeastern Kentucky. There, the Kentucky militia, led by George Rogers Clark, John Todd, Stephen Trigg, Daniel Boone, and others were defeated by British Loyalists and their American Indian allies. The Kentuckians retaliated and burned the villages and crops of the American Indians. This mural was made by the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression (1930-1941).

**Questions:** Why is this an important moment in American history? How are the white Kentuckians and the American Indians portrayed? Are both depictions accurate? Why or why not? Has war changed today?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/7F6D9746-D1DE-4A24-8548-950243044171>

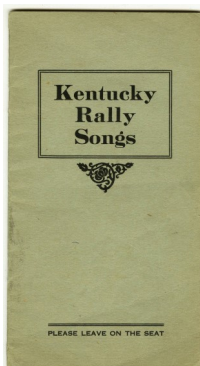


**Title:** Old Saltpeter Pipes, Remains of Mines, Mammoth Cave, 1910

**Context:** Formed by a natural process in Mammoth Cave, saltpeter was used in the making of gunpowder. During the War of 1812, saltpeter was mined for huge profits and helped prevent the British from regaining control of the U.S.

**Questions:** How does the availability of resources impact national and world events? What Kentucky resources impact national and world events today?

**Link:** <http://www.kyhistory.com/cdm/compoundobject/collection/PH/id/10503/rec/7>



**Title:** Kentucky Rally Songs, 1914

**Context:** A collection of lyrics set to popular tunes promoting the ideas of the Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union, a group that wanted to outlaw the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

**Questions:** What was the goal of this pamphlet? Do you think it was successful? Choose one of the songs and analyze its lyrics. Would it have persuaded you to join the temperance movement? Why or why not? Did temperance have a different effect on Kentucky than it did the rest of the nation? Explain.

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.com/digital/collection/RB/id/8515/rec/1>



**Title:** Firefighter's Helmet, September 11, 2001

**Context:** This helmet belonged to Bill Callinan, Chief of the South Fork Creek Volunteer Fire Department. On 9/11, as multiple terrorist attacks were unfolding, he organized a group of 10 EMS workers from Casey County, Kentucky, who traveled to New York City and participated in rescue efforts at Ground Zero.

**Questions:** How do Kentuckians help shape national and world events? What do you think motivates people to help others far away from their own homes?

**Link:** <https://kyhistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/DC9F54D7-CA68-4197-8F3B-190608466890>

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